Miss Anna Holden
1590 N.Decatur Rd.,NE
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s Should Protect Forests As Greatest Resource—Talmadge

Featured Speaker at Annual Meeting Of Alabama Forest Products Group

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—The South's greatest natural resource is its abundant forests and State Governments of the region have an obligation to carry out adequate programs of conservation designed to provide both present and future timber needs, Former Governor Herman E. Talmadge of Georgia declared here Monday.

"Nature has abundantly blessed the South with vast forests and a climate which makes the region capable of growing trees twice as fast as the rest of the Nation," the Atlanta attorney stated in an address before the Annual Meeting of the Alabama Forest Products Association. "These forests constitute the South's greatest natural resource and their possession imposes upon the State Governments of the region the obligation and responsibility to see that they are not squandered or destroyed."

Statewide Efforts

Only through statewide programs of conservation undertaken by the various State Governments can people of the South be assured that their timber resources will be utilized to meet present needs without jeopardizing the future of their forests. Talmadge

of indiscriminate cutting of prime trees.

2. Too few trees per acre—forests needing an additional tree for each two they now have.

3. Proportion of merchantable trees too low—forest products industries rapidly reaching point where demand exceeds supply.

4. Insufficient land in sawlog-sized trees—only eight percent of total forest area in large-sized sawlog trees against 25 percent deemed necessary by foresters for proper balance.

5. Too much of the tree is not utilized—limbs, slabs and sawdust not being used, thus cutting down on income per tree.

Research Emphasized

Through research projects being carried on by the Herty Foundation Laboratories in Savannah and which are subsidized by the State, Georgia scientists are seeking new

"Restore Control Of Government To People," —Talmadge Urges

Former Governor Speaks To Alabama Legislature Meeting In Joint Session

Asks OK of Bricker Amendment; End to Foreign Aid and Return to Constitutional Processes

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Former Governor Herman Talmadge of Georgia, in an address before a joint session of the Alabama Legislature here, warned Tuesday that this nation is "slowly being destroyed by law."

The Atlanta attorney, who was invited to speak to the Alabama lawmakers by a joint resolution introduced by State Senator Tully A. Goodwin, called for an end to "dollar diplomacy," ratification of the Bricker Amendment to close the constitutional loophole of "treaty law," and return to fundamental constitutional government as steps essential to achieving that end.

"I have no fears that we will be destroyed in war or battle," he em-

States Constitution . . . (and) in full knowledge that the school systems were created by the individual states and are financed almost exclusively by them" and marked an end to the role of the Supreme Court as the "guardian and protector of the Constitution."

● The complete text of Talmadge's address to the Alabama Legislature appears on page 2 of this issue of THE STATESMAN.

Talmadge characterized this de-

— A RESOLUTION —

By Messrs. Goodwin, Davis of Pickens, Moses, Tate, Calvin, Metcalf, Cooper, Shelton, Engelhardt, Robson, Coleman, Eddins, Givhan, Yarbrought of Randolph, Cantrell, Skidmore, Little, Bradford, Leonard, Grisham, Jones, Newton, Vann, Flowers, Allen Van Antwerp, Reeves, Dyar, James, Yarbrought of Autauga, Boutwell, Davis of Lowndes, Lamberth, Roberts, Smith.

Whereas an announcement has been made that the Honorable Herman Talmadge of Georgia will visit Montgomery on Monday, March 21, to address a luncheon meeting of lumbermen and forest products manufacturers; and

Whereas the Legislature of Alabama would be greatly honored to have the distinguished former Governor of the State of Georgia to address a joint session of the two Houses; now therefore,

Be it resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, that Governor Talmadge be invited to visit the Legislature on Tuesday, March 22, and speak to this body on any subject of public interest which may be agreeable to him.

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Talmadge TV Show

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Statewide Efforts

Only through statewide programs of conservation undertaken by the various State Governments can people of the South be assured that their timber resources will be utilized to meet present needs without jeopardizing the future of their forests, Talmadge said. He reminded his audience of the devastation which has blighted vast areas of this Nation within the past century as the result of indiscriminate and uncontrolled cutting of timber.

The former Georgia Governor who terminated six years in office last January 11 related the steps which were taken in Georgia under his Administration to protect the State's forest resources. As a result, he said, Georgia has jumped from the bottom of the list of States to first place both in the number of forest acres under organized fire protection and in number of acres reforested.

"We awoke to the fact in Georgia that through our short-sightedness in failing to preserve and replenish our forests we were losing more than half a billion dollars a year in income," he went on.

Billion Dollar Industry

"Through our own efforts we have brought that income up to three-quarters of a billion dollars as of 1954 and are looking forward to reaching the billion-dollar figure within the next decade. But nothing can restore the millions of dollars we lost through our own negligence in the past."

Talmadge said that a state forestry program, to be effective, must be well-rounded. Not only must it provide for the protection from fire, disease and improper cutting of existing forests but it also must provide for reforestation of both barren and cut-over lands, he explained. In addition, he continued, proper forest management practices must be encouraged and programs of research inaugurated to discover new uses for those scrub trees and tree parts which at present are going to waste.

The Georgia Forestry Commission, Talmadge pointed out, has found that five factors are preventing Georgians from realizing the maximum potential of their forests. These, he said, are listed as:

1. Too much land stocked with undesirable hardwoods—cull trees which have grown up in the wake each two they now have.

3. Proportion of merchantable trees too low—forest products industries rapidly reaching point where demand exceeds supply.

4. Insufficient land in sawlog-sized trees—only eight percent of total forest area in large-sized sawlog trees against 25 percent deemed necessary by foresters for proper balance.

5. Too much of the tree is not utilized—limbs, slabs and sawdust not being used, thus cutting down on income per tree.

Research Emphasized

Through research projects being carried on by the Herty Foundation Laboratories in Savannah and which are subsidized by the State, Georgia scientists are seeking new uses for scrub trees and waste products, Talmadge reported. He said these researchers believe they are on the threshold of developing a process for making paper out of undesirable hardwood trees.

Through an intensive reforestation and management program, he went on, Georgia is seeking to increase its tree population to the proper percentage level. This year, he noted, the State's four nurseries will turn out more than 130,000,000 seedlings which will be planted on more than 140,000 Georgia acres.

States also must look to private industry for aid in developing and preserving their forests, Talmadge maintained. He said many of the big pulp and paper mills which have moved South are ready and willing to spend large sums on reforestation and forest management programs if they can get proper tax treatment on their investments from the Federal Government.

Tax Discrimination Hit

Talmadge deplored the fact that the Federal Government refuses to allow forest industries to deduct as expenses the sums spent in restocking forest lands they lease or own. He declared this is "grossly unfair" in view of the fact that the new tax code permits farmers to list amounts spent on soil conservation and other land improvements as expenses.

"These industries naturally cannot afford to spend large sums on reforestation and management programs if their investments must be taxed as capital improvements," he contended. "I have talked to a number of officials in this industry and not a one of them is opposed to paying his proper share of taxes on profits made from the forests thus developed. But they do not feel they can invest in improvements if they must be taxed on the investment also.

"All of us who are interested in the future of the forest products industries in the South should make our views on this matter known to our Congressmen and request that they act to have this injustice remedied."

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Former Governor Herman Talmadge of Georgia, in an address before a joint session of the Alabama Legislature here, warned Tuesday that this nation is "slowly being destroyed by law."

The Atlanta attorney, who was invited to speak to the Alabama lawmakers by a joint resolution introduced by State Senator Tully A. Goodwin, called for an end to "dollar diplomacy," ratification of the Bricker Amendment to close the constitutional loophole of "treaty law," and return to fundamental constitutional government as steps essential to achieving that end.

"I have no fears that we will be destroyed in war or battle," he emphasized, "but we are slowly being destroyed by law. You and I must see to it that this program is killed."

* * *

TALMADGE DEPLORED the development of the philosophy which holds that centralized national government "is best qualified to determine what is in the best interests of all our citizens." Those who adhere to this line, he said, would "destroy local government and concentrate all power in Washington," pointing out that they already have power sufficient to override all opposition.

"This is directly opposite to the view of our forefathers," the former Georgia Chief Executive stated.

"They realized when they drafted the Constitution that the people in each state, county, city and town are better qualified to handle their local problems than are officials in the Executive Department or members of Congress.

"They anticipated a time when the United States would stretch from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean and from Mexico to Canada.

"They envisioned a time when we would have territories beyond the seas.

"They realized that the problems of each of the states and territories would be different.

"Therefore, they set up for our dual system of government with sovereign authority resting in the hands of the local people for self-determination.

"And history has proved them right.

"The closer we keep government to the people, the better that government is because it remains close to the people under their watchful eyes and in their custody."

* * *

THE CULMINATION of this philosophy of government came, Talmadge continued, with the decision of the United States Supreme Court last May 17 overruling the power of the states to regulate their public school systems. The decision was handed down, he said, "despite the fact that the word 'education' is not mentioned anywhere in the United States Constitution . . . (and) in full knowledge that the school systems were created by the individual states and are financed almost exclusively by them" and marked an end to the role of the Supreme Court as the "guardian and protector of the Constitution."

● The complete text of Talmadge's address to the Alabama Legislature appears on page 2 of this issue of THE STATESMAN.

Talmadge characterized this decision as "the greatest single blow that has ever been struck against constitutional and local government", and declared that the only remedy for the damage it has done to constitutional government and individual liberty is a "return to the principles of Thomas Jefferson, Sam Houston, Woodrow Wilson and others who believed that local self-government and local self-determination is the best form of government ever advised by man."

* * *

THIS PHILOSOPHY has carried the United States to the same extreme in foreign relations, he went on.

"At the conclusion of World War II we dismantled our giant military machine and substituted dollar diplomacy and appeasement for principles," he said. "Never before in the history of mankind have we seen any nation undertake the largesse and generosity of the American people.

"Since 1941 we have given foreign countries approximately $112 billion . . . . It has gotten to the point where all nations on the face of the earth—large and small—dump their financial problems on the taxpayers of America, and they do it with the veiled threat that they will be less friendly to Uncle Sam in the future unless our subsidies to their governments are continued or increased."

Such a policy, Talmadge held, might be tolerated if its generosity were "actually making friends and formidable allies for our government." However, he said, the exact opposite is true and instead of gaining friends among other nations the United States actually is "less popular . . . than she has ever been."

Both history and the Bible teach, he elaborated, that friendship cannot be bought. And any foreign policy to the contrary, he ventured, can only result in "bankruptcy of the American people and the continued distrust of other nations which think we are using dollar diplomacy to purchase them in international and domestic affairs."

To be sure, the Georgia leader averred, the United States must seek allies to stand with her "for the cause of Christianity and freedom," but he maintained that such alliances must be based upon "a community of self-interest with a common objective and understanding—with each ally ready and willing to carry out its share of the commitments."

* * *

THE UNITED STATES is the only nation in the world, he continued, which permits, through its Constitution, the provisions of treaties to take precedence over domestic law. And because that is true, he warned, the United States is in danger of having all its fundamental freedoms overridden by the hundreds of treaties and executive agreements which are made right and left in the course of our foreign relations.

"Such a loophole should be plugged and the people of our nation should act as speedily as possible to close it by Constitutional Amendment," he declared.

In conclusion, Talmadge outlined the principles which should guide Americans in putting down these threats to their liberties:

"All of our problems must be solved in accordance with Christian principles of righteousness and justice.

"The legacy left for us by Jesus who was crucified 19-hundred and 22 years ago should burn as brightly today as ever. We sometimes forget that when the Supreme Court was much younger and far wiser it declared that the United States was a Christian nation.

"Moral principles cannot be abandoned except with immoral and unjust results.

"Thrift and courage cannot be substituted for waste, extravagance and appeasement.

"Constitutional and local self-government cannot be substituted for bureaucratic despotism without the rights of the people perishing . . .

"We must awaken, reconsecrate ourselves to God, dedicate ourselves to the principles of the Constitution and fight as valiantly to preserve our freedom as our forefathers did to attain it".

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Be it resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, that Governor Talmadge be invited to visit the Legislature on Tuesday, March 22, and speak to this body on any subject of public interest which may be agreeable to him.

Talmadge TV Show

Capt. Garland Peyton, State Geologist, M. T. Thomson of the U. S. Geodetic Survey, and Stiles Martin, veteran newsman and Commerce Department official, will be guests of Herman Talmadge on his regular TV program next Monday evening for a discussion of the State's valuable water resources and methods of conservation. Be sure to watch: WAGA-TV, Channel 5, Atlanta, each Monday evening at 7:00 p. m.

Demo Chief Butler Coming to Georgia For Two Speeches

ATLANTA, Ga. — (GPS)— There's a lot in store for Georgia Democrats in April, according to John Sammons Bell, State Democratic Chairman. For one thing, they'll have an opportunity to get acquainted with the party's new national chairman, Paul Butler, who will visit in Georgia from April 23 through April 27.

And then, too, in connection with his visit the State Democratic Executive Committee will hold its first meeting since its selection by the Macon convention of Sept. 30, 1954. The session will be held in Atlanta Tuesday, April 26, and that evening Chairman Butler and Gov. Marvin Griffin will address a dinner gathering.

The dinner will not be a fund-raising affair, Bell emphasized in extending an invitation to committee members, other party leaders and statehouse officials. One feature will be the presentation of certificates of membership to the State Committee members by Gov. Griffin and Chairman Bell.

While in Georgia, Butler also will address the annual convention in Augusta of the Association County Commissioners of Georgia, according to Bell, who is attorney for the association. Butler's speech is scheduled for Monday, April 25, at 11 a. m. On the same day at 3 p. m. Gov. Griffin will address the convention.

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Text of Talmadge's Talk Before Alabama Solons

(Text of Talmadge address before a joint session of the Alabama Legislature at noon, Tuesday, March 22.)

GOVERNOR FOLSOM, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR HARDWICK, SPEAKER FITE AND MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE GREAT STATE OF ALABAMA:

It is an extreme honor to be invited to speak to the General Assembly of the great State of Alabama. Alabama and Georgia have much in common. Their populations, economies and resources have been quite similar for the most part.

Georgia once extended from the Atlantic Ocean to the Mississippi River and encompassed both the States of Alabama and Mississippi.

I feel that in speaking to you and to the people of Alabama I am speaking to a group that shares the same problems, the

tralized governments in their mother lands. They knew then that government on the local level was the best system ever devised. They, therefore, very wisely established

trial;

Freedom against illegal search or seizure;

Freedom against quartering troops in private homes except in time of war.

And other guarantees to individual citizens.

These rights must ever be protected by all of us.

Our founding fathers still did not ratify the Constitution of the United States until the rights of the states were specifically included in the Constitution.

The Tenth Amendment was, therefore, written into the Constitution and it reads as follows:

"The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

This language is so plain and clear that anyone with a fifth grade education can read it and readily understand it. Unfortunately, today too many of our schools neglect the teaching of the principles of the Constitution to our children, and in many schools the Bible has been actually thrown out by law.

The Constitution means exactly what it says.

For the first 150 years of the history of our country, all political parties, including the Republican and Democratic Parties, strongly supported and adhered strictly to these principles of government. Only a fragment of our population would have changed this philosophy.

However, in recent years there has developed a philosophy of thought in our country that our nation has reached the zenith of its development and our national government is best qualified to determine what is in the best interests of all our citizens.

This is directly opposite to the view of our forefathers.

They realized when they drafted the Constitution that the people in each state, county, city and town are better qualified to handle their local problems than are officials in the Executive Department, or

courts which held the states had the power to regulate their public school systems.

This decision was handed down despite the fact that the word "education" is not mentioned anywhere in the United States Constitution. It was handed down in full knowledge that the school systems were created by the individual states and are financed almost exclusively by them.

This decision overruled such legal giants as Oliver Wendell Holmes, William Howard Taft, Benjamin N. Cardozo, Louis D. Brandeis, Harlan F. Stone and Charles Evans Hughes.

This decision is based exclusively and solely upon psychological factors as supported by a few psychologists and sociologists. Unfortunately today, the Supreme Court seems to follow the trend of current politics rather than basing its decisions on the law. Thus the Supreme Court is no longer the guardian and protector of the Constitution.

Super School Board

In effect, it set the United States Supreme Court up as a glorified Board of Education to regulate the public school system in Montgomery County, Alabama, every other county in the State of Alabama and every county and independent school system in the 48 states and the territories that lie beyond the seas.

Every seizure of power by despots and dictators has been clothed in what some believed to be a worthy cause.

Many people, unfamiliar with the laws, customs and traditions of our area believe that our system of segregation is wrong. The negro has advanced further during the past eighty years than any similar race in all history. This was largely accomplished by the people of the South acting under and through local governments and schools. The local governments are still competent to adjust this problem both in the interest of the white citizens and the negro and in keeping with the varying con-

At the end of World War II America was loved and respected throughout the world.

We correctly were given the lion's share of the credit for the victory of free peoples against the tyrants and despotism of the Axis Powers.

Since the conclusion of that war, we have seen a large section of Europe and most of the continent of Asia taken beyond the Iron Curtain of godless Communism.

We see now about one-third of the population of the earth and about one-third of the territory of the earth controlled by the gangsters of the Kremlin.

We see our former allies getting further and further away from us and nearer and nearer to Moscow.

"Foreign Giveaways"

At the conclusion of World War II we dismantled our giant military machine and substituted dollar diplomacy and appeasement for principles. Never before in the history of mankind have we seen any nation undertake the largesse and generosity of the American people.

Since 1941 we have given foreign countries approximately ONE HUNDRED TWELVE BILLION dollars. This represents a gift of approximately two thousand one hundred dollars per American family to other nations.

We have given BILLIONS to Russia, BILLIONS to France, BILLIONS to England, BILLIONS to China. It has gotten to the point where all nations on the face of the earth—large and small—dump their financial problems on the taxpayers of America, and they do it with the veiled threat that they will be less friendly to Uncle Sam in the future unless our subsidies to their governments are continued or increased.

The American people now pay one of the highest tax rates of any nation and one of the major causes of this high tax rate is the gifts we have made to foreign countries in various forms. Such a policy might be tolerated if this generosity were actually making friends and formidable allies for

committees which delve into such questions as religious freedom, freedom of the press, sociological welfare and humanitarian propositions. This is all in direct violation of Section VII, Article 2, Chapter I, of the U. N. Charter, which prescribed:

"Nothing contained in the present charter shall authorize the United Nations to interfere in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any State, or shall require the members to submit such matters to settlement under the present charters; but this principle shall not prejudice the application of enforcement measures under Section VII."

Let me explain that Section VII refers only to the international problem of peace and war.

Powerful Forces

Remember, the enemies fighting to destroy our Republic are powerful and well financed. Some of their leaders are government officials or former government officials who have taken the oath to defend the Constitution. Let me give you just one illustration showing the determination of these un-Americans to destroy much of our sovereignty and our freedom as citizens. Several years ago the One Worlders approached the legislatures of the several states quietly and rather secretly urging them to approve a plan for a national convention to consider One World Government. Georgia and some 30 states approved the plan and the One Worlders were elated. But the truth leaked out gradually. The American people became informed. The Legislature of Georgia withdrew its approval and Georgia then led the way across the nation as approximately 30 states followed the action of my state.

The Supreme Court has held that a treaty made with a foreign power takes precedence over any act of the general assemblies of any state in the Union, any act of the Congress of the United States and may even amend the Constitution of the United States itself. No

Legislature at noon, Tuesday, March 22.)

GOVERNOR FOLSOM, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR HARDWICK, SPEAKER FITE AND MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE GREAT STATE OF ALABAMA:

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Georgia once extended from the Atlantic Ocean to the Mississippi River and encompassed both the States of Alabama and Mississippi.

I feel that in speaking to you and to the people of Alabama I am speaking to a group that shares the same problems, the same hopes and the same patriotism as the people of my native State.

Despite the fact that our country is one of the youngest in the world today, being only 176 years of age, we have achieved the greatest power, the greatest wealth, and the highest standard of living that any nation ever has known on earth. And yet with all of this, our citizens have the greatest amount of individual liberty mankind ever has experienced.

This, to my mind, was achieved largely because of two principles —first, our constitutional system of government; and second, our capitalistic system of economics.

When our forefathers settled this new continent, they came for a great variety of reasons.

Historians tell us that they came principally in order to be free to worship according to the dictates of their consciences. In addition, they came because they were tired of being conscripted into the armies and navies of despotic kings and emperors and compelled to fight wars which little concerned them; they came to America because they thought they could find greater economic security in this new land than they could at home; and because they were tired of government regulations and bureaucratic control.

For these reasons and a great many others they pulled up the family roots of centuries and traveled more than three thousand miles over stormy and uncharted seas to settle this new continent. They found it filled then only with the savage Indians, wild beasts and virgin forests. But the thirteen original colonies succeeded so well that in a short time they were able to wrest their independence from Britain, then the largest empire the world had ever known.

And let me add—we are determined to keep that independence despite the efforts of certain individuals and organizations within the United States to bring us back under the British Crown.

Separation of Powers

The men who assembled to organize the government after winning their independence were wise men indeed. They remembered well the oppression of strongly centralized governments in their mother lands. They knew then that government on the local level was the best system ever devised. They, therefore, very wisely established a dual governmental system embracing the national government—or as we know it today, the federal government—and the state governments.

The national government was created as a government of limited jurisdiction with powers as specifically outlined in the Constitution of the United States. These powers were declared to be:

The right to make war and to declare peace;

The right to make treaties;

The right to print and coin money;

The right to regulate the Post Office Department;

The right to regulate interstate commerce;

The right to regulate navigable streams;

And other fundamental rights that have always been recognized as peculiarly belonging to the national or federal government.

Our founders then granted all power not specifically delegated to the Federal Government to the State Governments.

Even after that, our forefathers still were fearful of a centralized federal government. And they refused to adopt the United States Constitution until the rights of the people, and the rights of the states, were specifically enumerated in what we know today as the Bill of Rights.

Bill of Rights

The ten amendments comprising the Bill of Rights may be compared to the Ten Commandments. They both are "Thou shalt nots" —one for a nation founded under God; the other for a people living under God.

The first nine of the amendments in the Bill of Rights granted the liberties which we enjoy today which stand in sharp contrast to the total lack of liberty in totalitarian states.

These amendments guarantee us the rights of:

Freedom of Speech;
Fredom of Religion;
Freedom of Assembly;
The right of trial by jury;
The right of habeas corpus;
The right to make bail pending

and Democratic Parties, strongly supported and adhered strictly to these principles of government. Only a fragment of our population would have changed this philosophy.

However, in recent years there has developed a philosophy of thought in our country that our nation has reached the zenith of its development and our national government is best qualified to determine what is in the best interests of all our citizens.

This is directly opposite to the view of our forefathers.

They realized when they drafted the Constitution that the people in each state, county, city and town are better qualified to handle their local problems than are officials in the Executive Department, or members of Congress.

They anticipated a time when the United States would stretch from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean and from Mexico to Canada.

They envisioned a time when we would have territories beyond the seas.

They realized that the problems of each of the states and territories would be different.

Therefore, they set up our dual system of government with sovereign authority resting in the hands of the local people for self-determination.

And history has proved them right.

The closer we keep government to the people, the better that government is because it remains close to the people under their watchful eyes and in their custody.

Unfortunately for those of us who believe in this American heritage, we have seen in recent years that there are determined people who would destroy local government and concentrate all power in Washington.

Bureaucracy

Problems regarded a few years ago as peculiarly local are now being handled by bureaucrats in Washington who never have been and never could be elected to any office.

We have seen government in Washington grow to the point where we now have millions of government employees; a budget of SIXTY BILLION DOLLARS a year, and a national debt of 270 BILLION DOLLARS.

This trend of governmental control has developed to such an extent that it no longer is possible to peddle peanuts on the streets of Montgomery, Ala., without federal regulations. The political power behind this uncontrolled growth is now able to override all opposition.

We reached the culmination of this philosophy of government on May 17, 1954, when the United States Supreme Court overruled five separate decisions of the United States Supreme Court, eighteen separate decisions of the United States Circuit and District Courts and fifty-nine separate decisions of state and territorial

48 states and the territories that lie beyond the seas.

Every seizure of power by despots and dictators has been clothed in what some believed to be a worthy cause.

Many people, unfamiliar with the laws, customs and traditions of our area believe that our system of segregation is wrong. The negro has advanced further during the past eighty years than any similar race in all history. This was largely accomplished by the people of the South acting under and through local governments and schools. The local governments are still competent to adjust this problem both in the interest of the white citizens and the negro and in keeping with the varying conditions confronted in each locality.

The seizure of power by Hitler in Germany was supported by the people of Germany because they wanted to thwart the spread of Communism.

The seizure of power by Mussolini in Italy was supported by the people of that country because they wanted to thwart the spread of Bolshevism.

The Communist coup d'etat in Russia was supported by many people of Russia because they wanted to overthrow the tyranny and despotism of the czars.

Those who favor the Supreme Court decision, which is contrary to the Constitution, are assisting in the destruction of constitutional government in this country just as the people in Italy, Germany and Russia did.

When the Supreme Court holds that Alabama, Mississippi or Georgia cannot regulate their public school systems, it means that the people of Pennsylvania, New York and Michigan can no longer regulate their public school systems.

Because of the fact that most of our local tax money goes to support education and every citizen in America is interested in our public school system, there is more interest in public education than any other governmental function. Heretofore, this function has been controlled exclusively by the counties and the cities. Even the states have had very little control.

Blow to Constitution

The greatest single blow that has ever been struck against constitutional and local self-government is this decision which attempts to place absolute Federal control over our common school systems in the hands of the federal government.

If we are to retain our American heritage and not become a Fascist, Socialist or Communist state, we must get back to the principles of Thomas Jefferson, Sam Houston, Woodrow Wilson and others who believed that local self-government and local self-determination is the best form of government ever devised by man.

It has been said that America has never lost a war nor won a peace.

Russia, BILLIONS to France, BILLIONS to England, BILLIONS to China. It has gotten to the point where all nations on the face of the earth—large and small —dump their financial problems on the taxpayers of America, and they do it with the veiled threat that they will be less friendly to Uncle Sam in the future unless our subsidies to their governments are continued or increased.

The American people now pay one of the highest tax rates of any nation and one of the major causes of this high tax rate is the gifts we have made to foreign countries in various forms. Such a policy might be tolerated if this generosity were actually making friends and formidable allies for our government, but the exact opposite is true.

America is less popular in Russia, England, France, China and practically every other area of the world than she has ever been.

When we depart from fundamentals we cannot expect to get fundamental results.

Can't Buy Friends

History teaches no lesson more clearly than the fact that friendship cannot be purchased with gold or silver. There is no example in the Bible or in history where gold or silver has ever purchased the real friendship of any nation or individual.

It never has and it never will.

America must seek all allies who are willing to stand with us for the cause of Christianity and freedom. But these alliances must be based upon a community of self-interest with a common objective and understanding—with each ally ready and willing to carry out its share of the commitments.

We must realize that the American people are only seven per cent of the world's population and that we who comprise this seven per cent cannot continue to carry all the world's financial problems upon our backs. For more than ten years we have attempted to do this with totally unsatisfactory results.

Such a policy, if continued, can only mean bankruptcy of the American people and the continued distrust of other nations which think we are using dollar diplomacy to purchase them in international and domestic affairs.

Treaty Law

Paragraph 2 of Article VI of the Constitution of the United States provides that:

"*. . . all Treaties . . . shall be the supreme Law of the Land; . . . any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.*"

When that provision was written in the Constitution by our forefathers, treaties made with foreign countries were usually limited to recognition of governments, declarations of war and peace and commerce arrangements.

Since that time we have created the United Nations with a far-reaching charter and agencies and quietly and rather secretly urging them to approve a plan for a national convention to consider One World Government. Georgia and some 30 states approved the plan and the One Worlders were elated. But the truth leaked out gradually. The American people became informed. The Legislature of Georgia withdrew its approval and Georgia then led the way across the nation as approximately 30 states followed the action of my state.

The Supreme Court has held that a treaty made with a foreign power takes precedence over any act of the general assemblies of any state in the Union, any act of the Congress of the United States and may even amend the Constitution of the United States itself. No other nation in the world save the United States of America authorizes a treaty to make domestic law for the inhabitants of their countries.

A treaty can be made and ratified by the Senate with only one member of the United States Senate present. Such a treaty then becomes the supreme law of the land and could change the Constitution of Alabama, an Act of Congress or amend the Constitution of the United States itself.

In recent years we have made treaties by the hundreds.

In order to escape the necessity of senatorial ratification in recent years, we have engaged in the practice of making executive agreements such as were made at Yalta and Potsdam. These executive agreements are not even submitted to the Senate for ratification, yet the United States Supreme Court in the case of the U. S. vs. Pink, 315 U. S., 203, has held that these executive agreements likewise become the supreme law of our land.

Dulles' Statement

Secretary of State Dulles said in an address before a regional meeting of the American Bar Association in Louisville, Kentucky, April 12, 1952, the following:

> **"Treaties make international law and also they make domestic law. Under our Constitution treaties become the supreme law of the land. They are indeed more supreme than ordinary laws, for congressional laws are invalid if they do not conform to the Constitution, whereas treaty laws can override the Constitution. Treaties, for example, can take powers away from the Congress and give them to the President; They can take powers from the state and give them to the Federal Government or to some international body and they can cut across the rights given the people by the constitutional Bill of Rights."**

Such a right given to the Executive Branch of government is today, in my opinion, more dangerous for the freedom of our peo-

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

Talmadge Talk To Alabama Solons

(Continued from Page 2)

ple than all of the armed might of the Communist empire.

Pass Bricker Plan

Such a loophole should be plugged and the people of our nation should act as speedily as possible to close it by Constitutional Amendment. During my term as governor the Legislature of the State passed a resolution endorsing the Bricker Amendment. I am happy to report that the legislature just closed passed a similar resolution.

All of our problems must be solved in accordance with Christian principles of righteousness and justice.

The legacy left for us by Jesus who was crucified 19-hundred and 22 years ago should burn as brightly today as ever. We sometimes forget that when the Supreme Court was much younger and far wiser it declared that the United States was a Christian nation.

Moral principles cannot be abandoned except with immoral and unjust results.

Thrift and courage cannot be substituted for waste, extravagance and appeasement.

People Must Decide

Constitutional and local self-government cannot be substituted by bureaucratic despotism without the rights of the people perishing.

In closing permit me to say again that as a former state official and a Naval Officer who saw service in the Pacific during World War II, I have no fears that we will be destroyed in war or battle BUT WE ARE SLOWLY BEING DESTROYED BY LAW. You and I must see to it that this program is killed for all time.

We must awaken, reconsecrate ourselves to God, dedicate ourselves to the principles of the Constitution, and fight as valiantly to preserve our freedom as our forefathers did to attain it.

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Gain In Georgia Farm Production Ranks High In Nation, Report Says

State's Poultry Industry Brings Livestock Receipts To Top Place In Southeast

Georgia's farmers have experienced an increase of nearly $170,000,000 in cash receipts from their marketings in the past 10 years, or from $397,140,000 in 1945 to $566,353,000 last year, according to the Atlanta field office of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Analyzing current and past records of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Merrill C. Lofton, Commerce Department field manager said the some 42.6 per cent rise in farm income between 1945 and 1954 in the State was the nation's eighteenth largest rate of gain in the decade, and was exceeded only in Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, Florida, Mississippi and North Carolina.

When considering the fact that 1954 brought a substantial curtailment in cash income to Georgia's farmers because of the drought and other exigencies, the increase, both in dollar volume and rate, should have been much greater, Mr. Lofton pointed out.

* * *

DROUGHT CONDITIONS and other exigencies resulted in a 12.5 percent reduction in cash income for the State's farmers in 1954 as compared with 1953 when returns totalled $647,205,000, it was stated.

This was a reduction of some $80,852,000 in dollars, and was the fourth greatest rate of decrease in the country and third in dollars and cents. Only Maine, South Carolina and Mississippi experienced a larger percentage decline, and only Mississippi and California a greater amount when compared with 1953.

The figures were compiled in preliminary form for 1954 by the Agricultural Marketing Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture. They reflected a 21 per cent decrease in crop returns last year from 1953, when receipts from crop products totaled $383,503,000.

* * *

RECEIPTS from sales of livestock and its products rose 116.4 per cent in Georgia in the 10 years, or from $121,686,000 to

All Lines of Business Continue At High Level In Georgia

Georgia had another big business year in 1954.

Federal Reserve member banks had nearly a billion and a half dollars on deposit, farmers collected more than half a billion dollars in cash for their products, more than 1,600 new businesses were incorporated in the State, telephone usage was at a new high, construction was on the hum, and other major segments of the State's economy were in a generally healthy condition.

All of this was reflected in the fifty-second quarterly summary of business conditions in the State, just released by Merrill C. Lofton, field manager of the U. S. Department of Commerce in Atlanta.

* * *

FEDERAL RESERVE bank debits neared the 22 billion dollar mark, more than 8 billion kilowatt hours of electricity was produced for industrial and utility purposes, over 300,000 were working in factories, railroads serving the area collected nearly one and a quarter billion dollars in revenue, airlines carried upwards of 10.7 million revenue passengers, and corresponding progress was reflected in various lines of business, such as textiles, lumber, and pulp and paper.

In some respects, the level of business activity in Georgia in 1954 even exceeded the peak business year 1953. For example, bank deposits were 3.5 per cent greater, loans, 11 per cent, debits, 3.7 per cent, new business incorporations, 30.6 per cent to lead the Southeast in rate of gain, residential telephones, 6.7 per cent, business telephones, 5.3 per cent, building permits issued in metropolitan areas, 37.6 per cent, and shipments of southern pine, 1.7 per cent.

In the field of transportation, airline passenger revenue was up 16.3 per cent, and number of freight ton miles flown was 4.1

sharp rise in number of insured unemployed, and in the construction industry a slight decline came in employment, in the State as a whole.

Cooperating in the Commerce Department's report were the U. S. Department of Labor and Agriculture, Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, Federal Reserve System in Washington, Dun and Bradstreet, Inc., Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph company, Federal Power Commission, Association of American Railroads and Southern Pine Association.

Senator Russell Seeks Doctor Training Funds

ATLANTA, Ga. — (GPS)—The Defense Department wants more doctors and dentists in the service, and Georgia U. S. Senator Richard B. Russell, chairman of the Armed Services Committee, is trying to find a way to get them. For example, he introduced a bill in Congress the other day which would authorize grants and scholarships for training doctors and dentists. Students would receive $133 a month, plus tuition and fees, with the understanding they would join the armed forces upon graduation.

"Use your brakes more and your horn less," says our Georgia State Patrol. Even better still, don't drive so fast that you can't stop without slamming on those brakes. Horn blowing, except in a real emergency, is dangerous because it can startle someone else into an accident.

"From time waste there can be no salvage. It is the easiest of all waste and the hardest to correct because it does not litter the floor."—Henry Ford.

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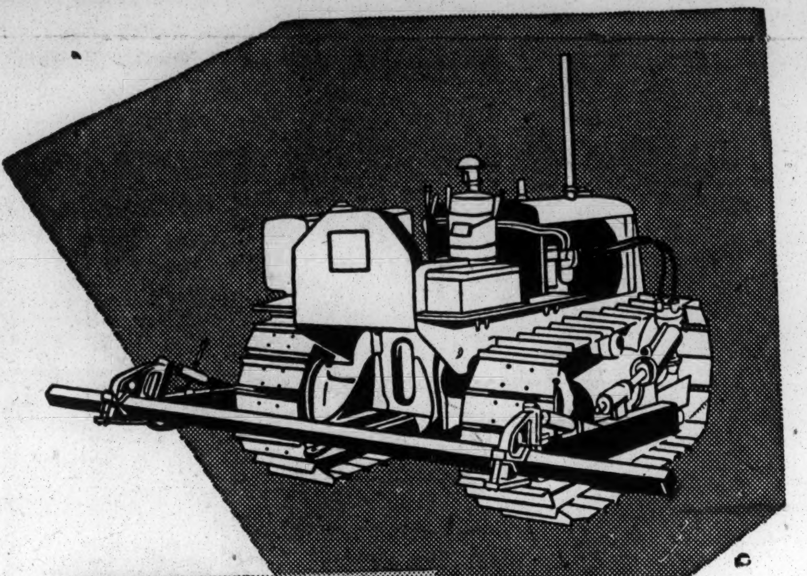

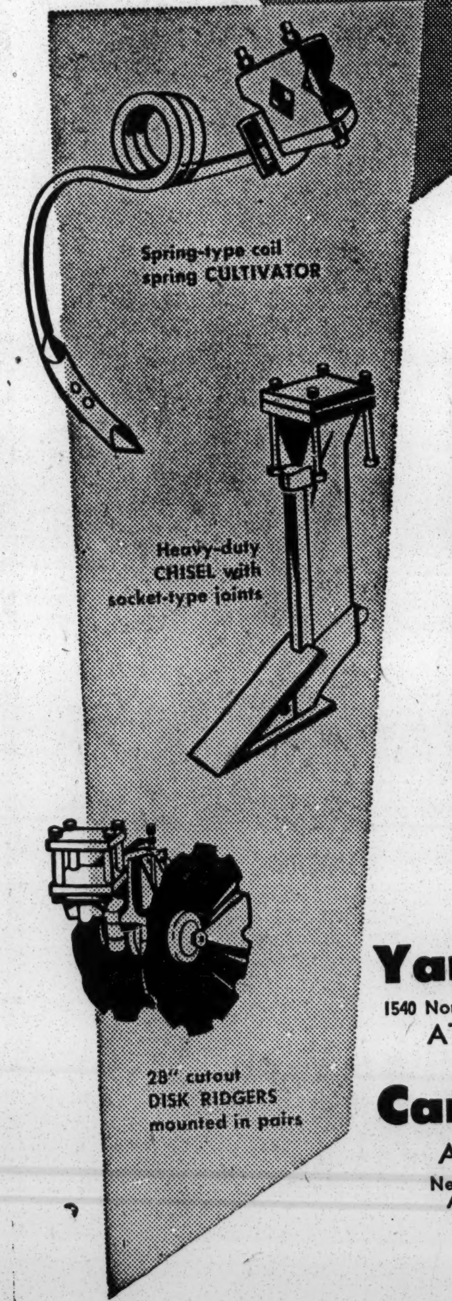

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fourth greatest rate of decrease in the country and third in dollars and cents. Only Maine, South Carolina and Mississippi experienced a larger percentage decline, and only Mississippi and California a greater amount when compared with 1953.

The figures were compiled in preliminary form for 1954 by the Agricultural Marketing Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture. They reflected a 21 per cent decrease in crop returns last year from 1953, when receipts from crop products totaled $383,503,000.

* * *

RECEIPTS from sales of livestock and its products rose 116.4 per cent in Georgia in the 10 years, or from $121,686,000 to $263,270,000, a volume advance of $141,584,000, largest in the Southeast. This has been due primarily to the high position the State holds in the fields of poultry marketing as well as animal slaughterings, it was stated.

Receipts from crop marketings rose 10 per cent, or from $275,454,000 to $303,083,000. Here again, it was pointed out, a much larger gain would have been shown in both rate of gain as well as dollar volume but for last year's drought.

Despite last year's drought, which seriously affected income from crops in some sections of the seven-State Southeastern area of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Tennessee and the Carolinas, total cash income of $3,705,461,000 in 1954 was $1,099,386,000, or 42.2 per cent, greater than in 1945, a rate of rise exceeded only in the East North Central region, and somewhat more than the 39.2 per cent registered for the nation as a whole.

Analyzing current and past reports of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Mr. Lofton said Mississippi's percentage increase of 56.8 per cent in the 10-year period was fifth largest in the United States, and was bettered only in Indiana, Illinois, Arkansas and Arizona.

* * *

IN THE SOUTHEAST, North Carolina reflected the greatest dollar volume gain in total cash income in the 10-year period. In the marketing of crop products, an increase of $591,441,000 came, or 31.2 per cent, with Mississippi leading in rate of rise and North Carolina in dollar volume. In sales of livestock and its products, however, which reflected a $507,945,000 increase, or 71.5 per cent, Georgia led both in dollar volume and rate of gain.

Georgia was the dominant State in the field of livestock and its products sales, probably because of the meteoric rise of that State in the chicken market. Sales of livestock and its products in Georgia went from $121,686,000 in 1945 to $263,270,000 last year, a dollar volume rise of $141,584,00 and a rate of gain of 116.4 per cent.

sponding progress was reflected in various lines of business, such as textiles, lumber, and pulp and paper.

In some respects, the level of business activity in Georgia in 1954 even exceeded the peak business year 1953. For example, bank deposits were 3.5 per cent greater, loans, 11 per cent, debits, 3.7 per cent, new business incorporations, 30.6 per cent to lead the Southeast in rate of gain, residential telephones, 6.7 per cent, business telephones, 5.3 per cent, building permits issued in metropolitan areas, 37.6 per cent, and shipments of southern pine, 1.7 per cent.

In the field of transportation, airline passenger revenue was up 16.3 per cent, and number of freight ton miles flown was 4.1 per cent greater. Express ton miles also showed some gain.

More than 16,000 building permits were issued in the larger urban areas of the State, which was an increase of 37.6 per cent over 1953, and in the Atlanta area alone, a rise of 16.4 per cent in number of workers employed by construction contractors was recorded.

A particularly bright spot was the State's showing in world trading. At the end of the first 11 months of 1954, its customs district continued to lead the nation in rate of increase in value of goods shipped to other countries over the corresponding period in 1953, with an advance of 117.8 per cent.

* * *

IN TRADING, considerable activity was also reflected. Retail merchants saw the year end on a high note of Christmas business, department store transactions were 2 per cent better, and in wholesale sales, dealers in the region reported substantial gains in such lines as automotive goods, furniture and home furnishings, lumber and construction materials, industrial machinery, dry goods and apparel, tobacco products, and other commodities.

Although cash farm income was off some 12.5 per cent, due to a great degree to the almost unprecedented drought, farmers in the State still counted some $566,353,000 received from their crop and livestock products.

Employment was a little off key during the year. The average number of persons employed monthly in the State's plants dropped a little over one per cent, there was a

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NOTICE!

Office of The Commercial Benefit Insurance Company presently known as Trans-Pacific Insurance Company at Phoenix, Arizona March 8, 1955.

THIS IS TO NOTIFY THE PUBLIC That The Commercial Benefit Insurance Company presently known as Trans-Pacific Insurance Company, of Phoenix, Arizona, has withdrawn from the business of Health and Accident insurance in the State of Georgia.

The said company has reinsured with National Bankers Life Insurance Company of Dallas, Texas, and Sovereign States Insurance Company of Nashville, Tennessee, all policies issued by it in the State of Georgia, and has satisfied and paid all losses and claims of its policyholders therein, and on the 15th day of May, 1955, will make application to Hon. Zack D. Cravey, Insurance Commissioner of the State of Georgia, for leave to withdraw from the State Treasury the bonds deposited by the abovenamed company in the said Treasury as a guarantee fund for the protection of Georgia policyholders.

TRANS-PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY,
formerly
THE COMMERCIAL BENEFIT INSURANCE COMPANY
By Mark Goode, President.

AN EDITORIAL

From—THE GEORGIA GUARDSMAN

As the attention of every citizen is directed to the subject of reserve forces as the result of President Eisenhower's warning that a strong and combat ready reserve is paramount to the defense of America, the strongest reserve force in being today—the National Guard — is brought into sharp focus.

In every war of our nation our militia has served. In two World Wars and in the Korean conflict, the National Guard mobilized and trained hundreds of thousands of civilian soldiers. The colors of our nation's National Guard carry the battle streamers of nearly every major campaign in which this country has been engaged. The Guard has a proud and long history.

It is not the desire of peace loving Americans to support a fully mobilized army, air and sea force. Nor is it economically possible for us to support such a force. The answer then is the strong reserve urged by the President.

The National Guard is the most active and ready reserve in existence today.

Actively training—on the ground and in the air—are nearly 400,000 officers and men, a substantial proportion of them combat veterans of World War II and Korea.

These men—citizen-soldiers and 100 percent volunteers —are in more than 5,600 organized and equipped federally recognized units in more than 2,000 cities and towns in the 48 States, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and Alaska.

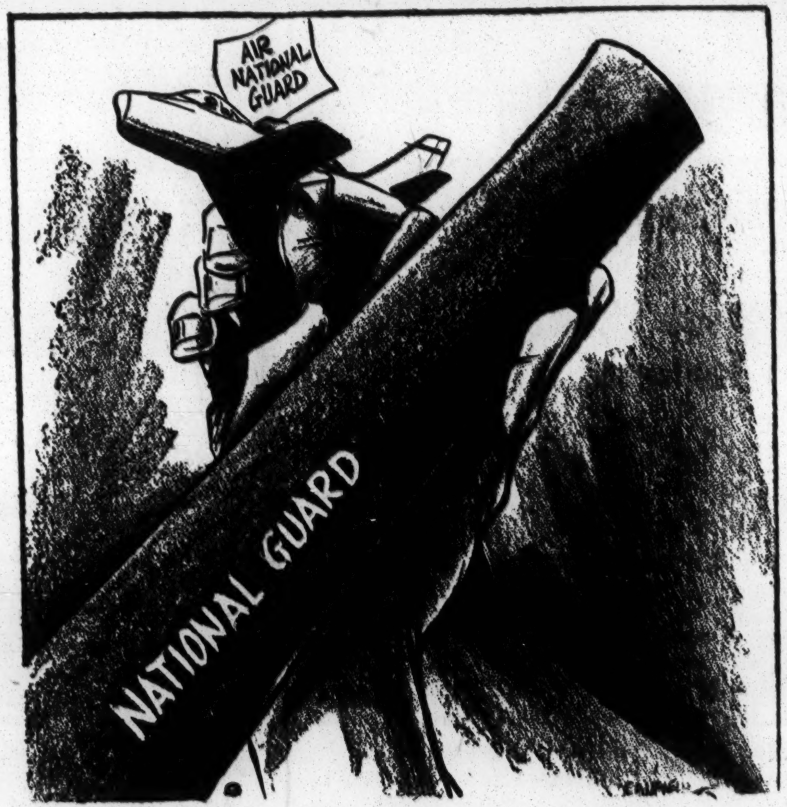
The Army National Guard has a strength in excess of 325,000 actively training in over 5,000 units. Its goal for the current fiscal year, which ends on 30 June 1955, is a strength of 375,000. Backbone of the Army Guard is its 22 infantry divisions and 5 armored divisions.

The Air Guard has more than 50,000 officers and airmen in over 620 federally recognized units. Its 27 combat wings, composed of 87 tactical squadrons of fighter and light bombers—eventually to be 100 percent jet-plane equipped—form an air umbrella over our States and Territories. Fiscal year-end strength goal for the Air Guard is 60,800—with 3,400 pilots—in 688 units.

This is a substantial force—a sound base on which a stronger reserve may be built. It is a well trained force of citizen-soldiers who are required to work hard to meet the standards of training prescribed by the Departments of the Army and the Air Force. The speed with which eight National Guard divisions, 66 tactical squadrons of the Air National Guard and hundreds of other service and combat support units of the Guard answered the call in the Korean emergency is indicative of its readiness. The Guard is our only ready reserve force today. It could be an even stronger and more ready force if steps are taken to strengthen our entire reserve.

It is imperative that we keep our Guard up.

KEEP YOUR GUARD UP



Broiler Business Over $101-Million

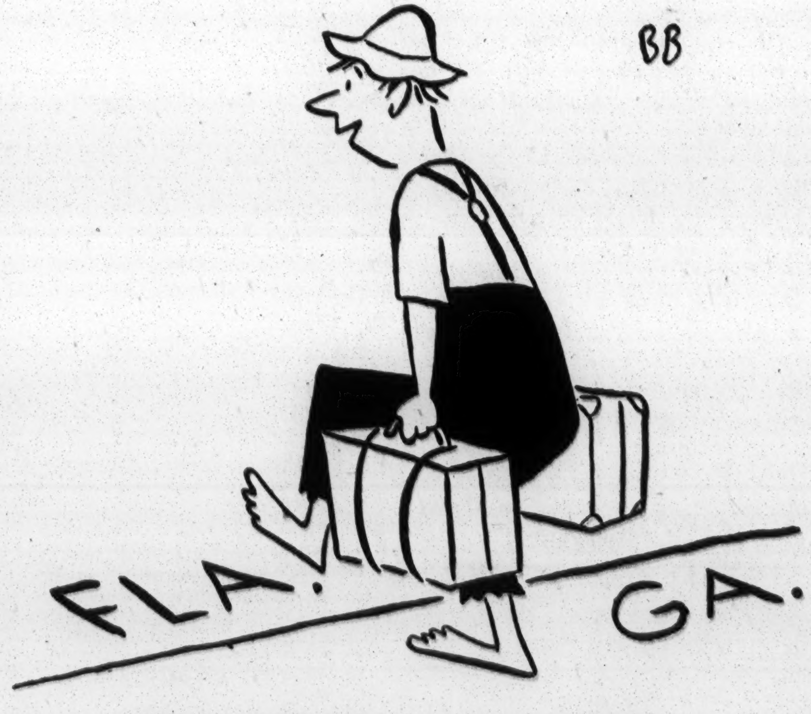
ATLANTA, Ga.—(GPS)—Just about everybody knows by now that the chicken broiler business is a big industry in Georgia today. But few perhaps fully realize its bigness and what rapid strides it has made in so short a time.

For example, the Georgia Department of Commerce, in its current Newsletter just released by Secretary Scott Candler, reveals that in 1935, when the commercial broiler production for the entire nation was 43-million birds valued at $25-million, Georgia produced only 500,000 broilers with the meager total value of $230,000.

But in 1954, Georgia, for the fourth consecutive year, led all other states with a total output of 154,471,000 broilers that brought in $101,487,000 to growers of this state. This was a 27 per cent gain over 1953's production of 121,631,000 broilers; an eight per cent increase above that year's dollar volume of $93,826,000.

"For the past four years, income from commercial broilers has topped that from any other Georgia farm cash commodity except cotton. Formerly either tobacco or peanuts occupied this position, but the heavy expansion of recent years has placed broilers well above these crops . . . In the 20-year period from 1935 through 1954, Georgia has produced 765,364,000 broilers that have brought our growers a total of $571,975,000."

And to give you an even better idea how this state is forging ahead in the national chicken race, Georgia last year produced nearly twice as many broilers and received more than twice as much from the sale of them as did her nearest rival. That was Arkansas, whose total output was 78,525,000 birds valued at $48,371,000.



The Perfect Squelch

ON a visit to the neighboring state of Florida, Gov. Herman Talmadge, of Georgia, was inveigled into a television interview. To enliven the discussion, the interviewer indulged in some scarcely polite needling. He pointed out that thousands of Georgians had migrated to Florida to get ahead in the world, that they found Florida a better state to live in, and that some were abashed at having to admit to being born in Georgia.

"And now, governor," the interviewer rattled on, "can you tell us how you feel about so many of Georgia's native sons leaving your state for the better life in Florida?"

Governor Talmadge smiled. "I think," he said, "that it raises the level of intelligence in both states."

—RICHARD POWELL CARTER.

—Reprinted from THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

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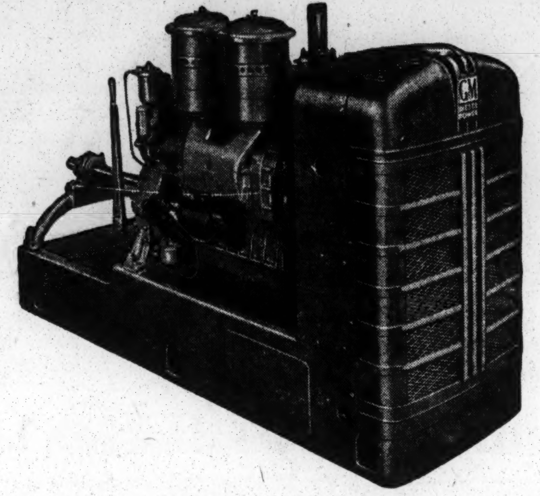

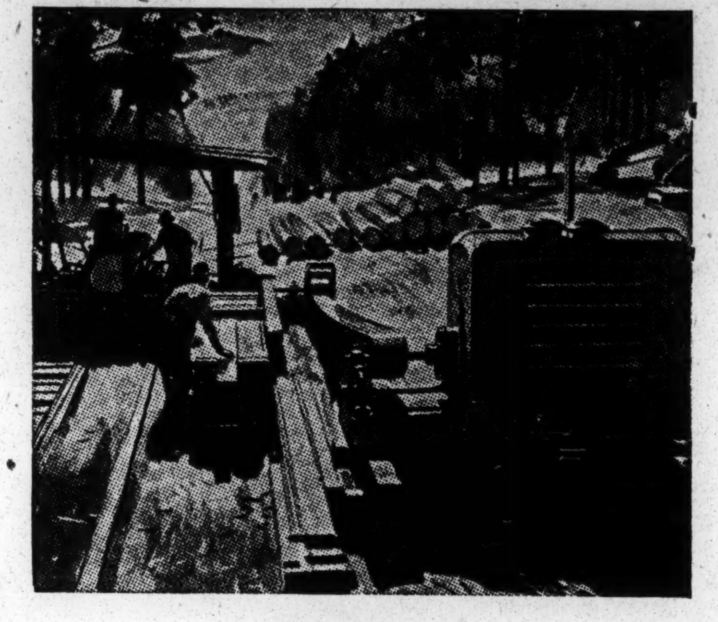

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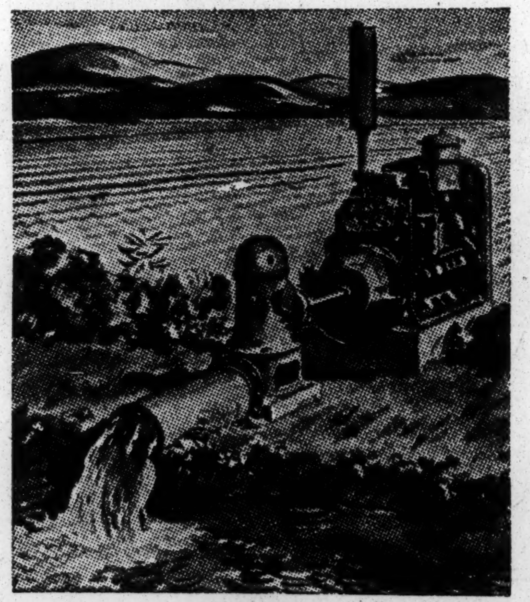

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